

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.The California Edition, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of
each month, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing im-
portant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if
found, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN COR-
RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO RE-
LAY NEWS AND FACTS IN BRIEF.NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We
do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXXI.....No. 185

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel, Brooklyn, San Francisco, and other places.
CLOCK.GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MUSIC, at
Madison, N. Y. and other places. Clock.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway, at
Madison, N. Y. and other places. Clock.SAN FRANCISCO MINERS, 100 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel, Brooklyn, San Francisco, and other places.
CLOCK.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Madison, N. Y. and other places. Clock.MRS. F. B. BOWMAN'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn,
and other places. Clock.TEATRAC GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-
eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. Clock.COOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, and other places.
CLOCK.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway,
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.SOMERSET ART GALLERY, 345 Broadway, "FAMOUS
THIEF."LOWE'S PANORAMIC AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth
street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and other places.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty-
third Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and other places.

New York, Wednesday, July 4, 1886.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine
o'clock in the evening will be classified under appro-
priate headings; but proper classification cannot be
assured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

THE FOURTH.

The nineteenth gala day of the republic will be most
effectively celebrated throughout the country, its pre-
scent recurrence being popular with more interest than has
ever attached to it before, except perhaps when it was
first started out from other days as one of honor. The
re-establishment of peace, the disbandment of the Ger-
man armies, the restoration of a dismembered Union were
all commemorated in the last celebration of the same day;
but the blight of war was too apparent, and the great
misfortune of the nation in the death of the President
was too recent to admit of an unreserved and full
celebration of the occasion. Now there is a new dawn
on the horizon of the country or an ending of the
tragic era in the hearts of the people to prevent the
annual commemoration of this should accompany the arrival
of the anniversary of our national birthday.

A grand display of fireworks will be the main
feature of the celebration during the day in this city,
and a lively display of fireworks will wind up the
celebration in the evening. The first brigade
of cavalry and the First, Second, Third and
Fourth brigades of infantry, forming the First
division, will form on Fifth Avenue at eight A. M.,
with the right resting on Washington Parade Ground,
and take up a line of march through the most fashion-
able avenue of the city, paying a marching salute to the
Mayor and Corporation at Union Square. A national
salute will be fired from the battery at noon, and the
Government salute will be fired at Washington Square.
The grand display of fireworks will be at City Hall.
Other displays will take place in Madison square, Tompkins
square, Jackson square and other places. There will be
music at the park, terrace associations at Elm Park,
a drive of six miles in hand on East river, half a dozen
theatrical matinees, and a dozen or two holiday excursions
out to Hudson, through Long Island Sound and
out to Old Ocean.

In Brooklyn the Second division will not parade.
Pyrotechnic displays, early floating flags, glowing ad-
resses and national salutes will be the order of the day.
The holiday in Boston, Philadelphia and in the prin-
cipal cities of the Union will be celebrated in a similar
manner.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Conference Committee
on the bill to prevent smuggling made a report. The
House amendments were allowed and the report was
agreed to. The bill now goes to the President. The In-
dian Appropriation bill was amended and passed. It
returns to the House for concurrence.

In the House the report of the Conference Committee
on the Freedmen's Bureau bill was agreed to, and the
bill now goes to the President's signature. The tariff bill
was considered, and a considerable portion of the bill
was disposed of.

THE CITY.

From the bulletin issued by the Board of Health, yester-
day it appears that an Irish woman residing at No. 47
West street, died of cholera at six o'clock on Monday
evening, after an illness of about nine hours. During
the last week there were 223 deaths, being an increase
of eighty-nine on the mortality list of the preceding
week. In Brooklyn there was also an increase of eighty-
nine, the deaths last week amounting to 183, and those
of the preceding week being but ninety-four. Dr. Har-
ris, Superintendent of the Bureau of Vital Statistics,
says the increased mortality, both in this city and Brook-
lyn, was caused by the unusual humidity and heat of the
atmosphere. Dr. Hensell, Deputy Health Officer at Quar-
antine, in his report yesterday, states that there had
been no deaths or admissions of cholera patients since
last report, and that all the remaining passengers of the
steamship Union, 173 in number, had been sent to the
City yesterday.

About one hundred injections were issued yesterday
by Judges Cardozo and Brady, making a total of five
hundred and ninety injections already served on the
Commissioners of Excise.

The Grand Jury was organized yesterday in the

General Sessions when Judge Russell delivered a brief
charge. He instructed them that they should not enter
any complaints for violations of the Excise act, as
no action would be taken by the Court upon such cases
until after the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Justice Cardozo issued an order for the arrest of Capt.
West and Sergeant London, of the Twenty-second pre-
dial Metropolitan police, yesterday, who were charged
with the illegal detention of a bartender whom they ar-
rested on Sunday. An action for false imprisonment has
been commenced, the plaintiff claiming \$5,000 damages.

Justice Connolly discharged five or six prisoners
charged with violations of the Excise law yesterday, on
the ground that the offence charged against them had
been declared by a superior criminal and civil jurisdic-
tion to be not of that character. He likewise expressed
a hope that, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals
regarding the constitutionality of the law under which
these arrests are made, the Commissioners and Superin-
tendent of Police would instruct their subordinates to
cease making them.

In the Kings County Supreme Court, in session at Brook-
lyn, yesterday, a number of applications for injunctions
against the Excise Commissioners were heard, but Judge
Gilbert refused them all. Upwards of fifty injunctions
in favor of the Brooklyn dealers have been issued by
New York Judges since Monday last.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday called through the July
calendar of his court, only four cases answering ready
for trial. The first of these, being an appeal of the
will of William Freeman, will be tried on Friday. In the
matter of the estate of Henry I. Spota, late proprietor
of the St. Nicholas Hotel, it appearing that the estate ex-
ceeds \$100,000, the bonds of the administrator and ad-
ministratrix were ordered increased, and an injunction
issued to prevent their acting until additional security be
given.

The Christy will case came up yesterday before Judge
Barard and a jury, in the Supreme Court Circuit, on
issues of fact. The jury found for the widow and chil-
dren of deceased on all the issues.

In the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, yester-
day, the cases of Gonzales and Felicer, the murderers of
Sergeant O'Brien, were brought up by Judge Anthony Mor-
ris, who moved that the sentences of the prisoners stand
over to the General Term, which will not meet until
October next. The motion was granted.

The eleventh annual examination of St. James' school
took place yesterday afternoon and evening at St. James'
church. The brass band of the De La Salle Institute was
in attendance.

An interesting history of the early days of the New
York market and a statement of their present condition
will be found in the columns of this Herald this morn-
ing.

A fire occurred late on Monday night in the extensive
livery stable of Thos. C. Jackson, on Atlantic avenue,
Brooklyn. The fire destroyed the entire building, also
a number of celebrated blooded race horses, harness,
carriages, etc. Loss about \$20,000, upon which there is
little or no insurance. A negro man was arrested as the
incendiary. Edward F. Clock, of Eastline Company No. 9,
was knocked down by a horse carriage returning from the
fire and his neck dislocated, causing instant death.

The popular steamship Morris, Captain Richard
Adams, will sail precisely at three P. M. to-day for Ha-
vana direct, from pier No. 4 North river, foot of Morris
street. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-
past four P. M.

There was but little attention paid to business matters
outside of "Change yesterday, and the volume of busi-
ness was rather small, especially in imported merchan-
dise. Groceries and cotton were dull and nominal. On
"Change four was dull and drooping. Wheat nominal.
Corn active and higher. Oats lower. Pork dull and
lower. Beef steady. Lard lower. Whiskey dull and
nominal, and petroleum easier.

The market for beef cattle ruled dull and heavy, and
prices were from 10c to 12c per lb. lower, varying from
12c to 17c. Hogs were very dull and irregular, prices
varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00. There was in good demand
at unchanged prices, varying from 9c to 12c. A 13c.
Sheep and lambs were in fair demand, but at rather
lower prices, varying from \$2.75 to \$3.25. Hogs were
steady at 10c to 12c. The total receipts were 5,743
beef cattle, 90 cows, 1,092 veals, 17,754 sheep and lambs,
and 13,209 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We publish this morning the address of the demo-
cratic and conservative republican Senators and Members
of the House of Representatives to the people of the
United States. It approves the call for a national union
convention, to be held at the city of Philadelphia on the
14th of August next, and urges the selection of wise,
moderate and conservative men in all sections and terri-
tories to represent their fellow-citizens in the proposed
convention. This call is signed by Rosemont, Rogers,
Reverdy Johnson, Niblack, Davis, Guthrie and thirty-
five others.

The completion of news details from our European
files, dated the 20th of July, which we publish this
morning, embraces matter of considerable interest rela-
tive to the situation of affairs and prevailing sentiment
of the people in Northern and Southern Italy, as well as
of the war situation prevailing in Germany. The first
military prisoner captured in the great struggle was
taken by the Prussians under the circumstances reported.

The people of Canada are still agitated over Mr. Galt's
financial budget; but that gentleman is not inclined to
recede from his position.

A card signed by "American citizens" appears in a
Montreal newspaper proposing Admiral Farragut as a can-
didate for President of the United States. The card
quotes William IV. of England as a precedent for the
election of a sailor to the high office.

A public reception awaits Mr. George Peabody at Mon-
treal, who is expected in that city on Saturday night.
Letters have been received at Washington from the
General Secretary of the National Union, in which the
feature of the celebration during the day in this city,
and a lively display of fireworks will wind up the
celebration in the evening. The first brigade
of cavalry and the First, Second, Third and
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resses and national salutes will be the order of the day.
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cipal cities of the Union will be celebrated in a similar
manner.

A communication from the Pacific Department has been
received by the War Department in which a full state-
ment is given of the whereabouts and condition of the
vessels of the fleet of Admiral Pasco.

Our correspondent in San Francisco gives an interesting
account of mines and mining in California, with some
remarkable incidents connected with the search for
gold as well as some salutary advice to gold seekers.

The most destructive fire ever known in Dunkirk oc-
curred there on the 24th instant. The loss is estimated at
about thirty-five thousand dollars.

EVACUATION OF MATAMOROS.—RETIREMENT OF
THE FRENCH FROM MEXICO.—MATAMOROS, one of
the chief ports and most important points
on the coast of Mexico, was surrendered by the
French troops to the liberals on the 23d of
June. On the 16th ult. the French had been
defeated and routed near the city, and having
fled to its defenses were followed by the lib-
erals. Two days after a strong outpost held
by the imperial troops was also abandoned
and the garrison added to that besieged in
Matamoros. On the 23d the latter strongly
fortified point was abandoned by the French
and quietly occupied by the liberals.

Thus the French retirement from Mexico
promised some time since by Napoleon under
the spur of a necessity for the presence of the
troops nearer home, is being accelerated by
the victories of the liberals. This last im-
portant victory will give the latter additional
courage and strength, and in opening a port
to their commerce will naturally aid as well
as encourage them. It is worthy of notice
that the evacuation and occupation of the city
was conducted in a civilized manner and
under the United States flag. It is not at all
improbable that our forces on the frontier had
something to do with accelerating the retreat
of the French as well as decently conducting
the occupation by the liberals, and that as
mediator the United States commandant has
been quietly doing a little business on the
Mexican frontier.

The Defeat of the British Ministry.

The English Reform bill was before the
House of Commons on the 18th of June, when
the Ministry was defeated by a vote of three
hundred and fifteen to three hundred and
four—a majority of eleven against it. The
question actually before the House was not
definitely upon the principle of extending the
suffrage or enlarging the constituency, but
upon details upon the policy of fixing the suf-
frage on a rateable basis or a fixed rate. The
bill, as proposed by the ministry, was com-
plicated in its details, mixing up a rental fran-
chise with a rateable franchise, and gave the
opposition the very best opportunity of defeat-
ing it, or rather of defeating the ministry, on
these details, without being committed against
the principle. The opposition took care, seem-
ingly, to avoid being committed against the
principle, though a portion of the conservative
party doubtless are opposed to it, leaving the
party open for any future action on their part
should the Queen place the government in
their hands. The press of London, and par-
ticularly the Times, takes this view of the mat-
ter, and by no means despairs of reform under
another ministry. It is evident that the min-
istry, which had a majority, has frittered away
its power by bad management of this measure.
The Incumbent of the Cabinet is the Premier,
Earl Russell. He is too old and instinctively
more conservative than the conservatives them-
selves. He has never been in earnest on the
question of reform, and has paralyzed the ef-
forts of his more liberal colleagues. Mr. Glad-
stone especially has been out of place in his
association with "finally Russell."

We shall see now whether this ministry of
combinations of old dead whigs and doctrin-
aires and progressive enlightened statesmen
can stand. In our judgment no such associa-
tion can continue to exist. The Queen must,
sooner or later, and probably on this issue,
change her cabinet. Russell must be laid on
the shelf. Whether a coalition ministry, with
Gladstone in it, can be formed, has to be seen.
At all events the question of parliamentary re-
form cannot be ignored. If Derby and Disraeli
be called to form a ministry exclusively of the
conservatives or a coalition ministry, the end
will be the same. The popular sentiment of
England is for reform, and Earl Derby or Dis-
raeli will have to act as Sir Robert Peel acted
with regard to the corn laws. That statesman,
who had for a long period of his political life
opposed the abolition of the corn laws, finally
carried the measure for repealing those laws
when he became the Premier and saw that pub-
lic opinion demanded the repeal. We may ex-
pect to see something like this occur on the
question of reform and with the Derby-
Disraeli party. The fight in the House of
Commons is for place and power, and a new
ministry may concede as much to popular
opinion, or more than the so-called liberal
Russell Cabinet.

England is destined to progress. The great
branch of the Anglo-Saxon race in America is
rushing with wonderful power upon the com-
mon sense and understanding of Parliament.
Mr. Brightman on an important statement which
shows the progress of democratic ideas in the
Old Country. He said that the American news-
papers were eagerly read in England now—
more so than the British, and that the tendency
to democratic views was irresistible. Reform
may be temporarily deferred, there may be
changes of ministry in England, but the end is
inevitable—there must and will be reform.

A CELESTIAL DINNER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The
dinner given by the Chinese merchants of San
Francisco, the other day, to Hon. Anson Bur-
lingame, our Minister to China, and General
R. B. Van Valkenburgh, our Minister to Japan,
on route for Asia, was, according to our en-
thusiastic reporter's report, a regular Celestial
banquet, with all the modern California im-
provements. It is recorded in the chronicle of
the mission of the famous Kay-Loh Kew-
Shing to Kwang-Tung and Shanghai that at a
festival given him by the Imperial Commis-
sioner, Jo Lin, our Ambassador was specially
pleased with a toothsome stew, which he
guessed was ducks, and signified his opinion
by a nod to the high and mighty Lin, and a
"Quack, quack, quack!" shaking his head
with a smile, said, "No, no. He
no quack. He von bow-wow-wow!" Kew-
Shing thereupon subsided, saying in reply to
the princely Lin's offer of another plate of the
stew, that he had already dined too much, so
tempting had been the imperial delicacies
spread before him, and especially that "bow-
wow-stew."

It is furthermore recorded by certain "out-
side barbarians" who have penetrated the
inner circle of the "Central Flowery King-
dom," that in the interior thereof had eggs
are esteemed a luxury, that young rats are not
for common folks, and the decayed fish are
considered gamey. So likewise it is recorded
that a species of Celestial oyster, the half shell
of which will hold from two to ten gallons, is
most esteemed by the natives when the odor
thereof knocketh down "the red-headed bar-
barian of the West" at twenty paces. None of
these violent Oriental dainties, it appears,
were tried upon Messrs. Burlingame
and Van Valkenburgh by the San Fran-
cisco Celestials. They had Tong-wow-fee,
a China oyster fricassee (a dried oyster with
the flavor of choice dried codfish, or Dutch
cheese that has been two or three times round
the world), and they had In-voor, or mandarin
bird nest soup, and ching-don-gee—balled
shark's fin; and buck-lok-kan, or snouts of
reindeer, and numerous other varieties, winding
up with cakes, including kie-dan-gaw, boo-chie,
time-sum and hong-chew, and fruits, embracing
bow-low, ray-lai, hong-chaw and lee-chan; and
teas and wines, among which were oolong
and sam-soo—this sam-soo being a double
jointed rum, the extract of rice and sugar cane,
equivalent to an "ar-ar-ar" of Mexican
pulque and Jersey apple-jack.

From this Celestial festival at San Francisco
our two Ministers to the eastern flank of Asia
went on their way rejoicing. But what is the
moral or meaning of all this? It means that
the day approaches when the commerce with
all the United States of five hundred millions
of the people of Asia and the adjoining seas
will pass through San Francisco, as the bulk
of the commerce of Europe with this continent
passes through New York. It means that these
Chinese merchants in San Francisco have got
wind of the coming Pacific Railroad, and that
they expect Messrs. Burlingame and Van Val-
kenburgh to carry the news to China and Japan,
together with the fact that a line of steamships
between San Francisco and Canton is under
way. It means that the day is not far off

when Chinese teas and silks, in exchange for
American cotton and California wines, will
avoid both the Cape of Good Hope and Cape
Horn by a straight passage across the Pacific,
with that these Chinese merchants in San Fran-
cisco expect to share in the profits of this enor-
mous direct traffic between Asia and
America.

Four Millions of Dollars for the Pope of Rome.

His Holiness the Pope applies through his
financial agents, Duncan, Sherman & Co., for a
loan of four millions of dollars. We sincerely
hope that he may get the money. The tempo-
ral affairs of his Holiness have not been very
prosperous of late years, and certainly he
ought to be furnished with sufficient funds to
live and die like a gentleman. In the agents
whom he has selected the Pope has displayed
great common sense. Duncan, Sherman & Co.
are an excellent firm of very respectable Epis-
copalians, and are far preferable for the Pope's
purposes to any Jew bankers. We presume
that with their contributions to the cause of
Ireland and the Fenian bonds and the money
sent over to their families in the Green Isle,
the poor Irish porters, waiters and servant
girls have but a few dollars on hand to lend to
the Pope. But there are many rich Irishmen
who ought to subscribe, and thousands of
Puseyite Episcopalians—who are not so very
different from Roman Catholics after all—
should come forward and assist his Holiness in
his pecuniary difficulties.

It strikes us, however, that the security
which the Pope offers is not very good. The
Papal territories and the revenues of the Papal
States are in an exceedingly precarious con-
dition. The Italian government have just
sequestered all the church property they can
seize, as Henry the Eighth did in England and
as Maximilian the First and Last undertook
to do in Mexico, following up the policy of
Juarez. In the war which has broken out in
Europe the Pope will surely go to the wall. The papacy
has completed the natural age of all temporal
powers, and it must die. If the Pope had
taken good advice, yielded his territories to
Italy with a pious grace, and relied wholly
upon his extensive spiritual dominions, the
most of his troubles might have been avoided;
but now he will be crushed between the hostile
cannon and forced to relinquish those treasures
upon earth which, as a good Christian, he
ought to have willingly exchanged for treas-
ures in Heaven, where moth and rust do not
corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal,
nor the Italian and Prussian governments,
backed by France, declare war against Aus-
tria. But the Pope, inflexible as he may be in
spiritual affairs, chose the wrong course tempo-
rally, and the result is that he is obliged to
apply to us for a loan, offering us no other
security than the territories and the revenues of
which he is soon to be deprived.

Nevertheless, this is a deficiency that may
be easily remedied. The cash box of his Holiness
is empty, but he still holds the keys of St.
Peter. Let him add a plenary indulgence to
each coupon attached to the bonds which Duncan,
Sherman & Co. have for sale, and his loan
will soon be at a premium higher than gold.
A Papal bull to this effect would cause un-
precedented excitement among the financial bulls
of Wall street. Everybody can find plenty of
loans in which to increase his money at good
interest; but the Pope's loan would be the only
one that could be quoted in the next world, as
well as in this. A lien upon the golden streets
and jeweled walls of Paradise would be much
more satisfactory than the security of a small
lot of ground that may soon pass out of the
Pope's possession. Nor is his Holiness without a
precedent for such a use of plenary indulgences.
Pope Leo the Tenth sent Tezel into Ger-
many to dispose of them to all who con-
tributed money for the rebuilding of the Cath-
edral of St. Peter. It is true that this act in-
directly occasioned the great reformation which
Luther led, but there need be no fear of any
such consequences in this age and this country.
On the contrary, we have so many con-
firmed sinners among our politicians, financiers,
lawyers, clergymen and high and low society,
that the loan, if backed by a plenary indul-
gence, would be taken up faster than the bonds
could be printed. Then if the fortunes of war
made it necessary for the Pope to leave Europe
he would find a warm welcome here and a
large balance at his bankers, and we would soon
fit him up a house on the Fifth Avenue and
build him a marble cathedral that would cause
him to forget St. Peter's. We beg his Holiness
to think over this practical idea very seriously.
His loan may not go off well at present, be-
cause the security is not substantial; but let
plenary indulgences be affixed to the coupons
and we guarantee that Duncan, Sherman & Co.
will have their hands full of orders, not only
from Roman Catholics but from all sorts of
Protestant sinners.

THE EXCISE LAW.—THE RECORDED DECISION.
—There appeared in our columns yesterday
a decision of the Recorder, delivered in the
Court of General Sessions, in which he pro-
nounces the new Excise act unconstitutional.
As several of the journals have muddled this
question, it may be well to define its present
status. This is the first decision which has any
practical effect. The decision of Judge Car-
dozo was in a civil case between private par-
ties, and the magistrates and police could not,
therefore, accept it as an adjudication for the
people. But now, in a suit between the people
and the liquor dealers, there is judgment against
the people, who are bound by it until the
people shall succeed in some higher tribunal.
The police judges now refuse to hear com-
plaints under the Excise act, so that injunctions
are not necessary; and Judge Russell instructed
the Grand Jury yesterday that they must not
now entertain complaints. Thus if the police do
arrest even the licensed for keeping open after
midnight or on Sunday (except under the Sun-
day law previously existing), the magistrates
will immediately discharge. The Supreme
Court cannot review Judge Cardozo's opinion;
only the General Term of the Common Pleas
can do that. So that what the Times says
about a Supreme Court Judge pocketing the
opinion is incorrect. The Supreme Court can
review the decision of the Court of Sessions;
but, as the General Term does not assemble
until November, and a decision cannot be ex-
pected until, perhaps, December, nor reach
the Court of Appeals until January, when the
Legislature also assembles, there seems to be
a practical nullification from this last decision
which the Common Pleas one could not pre-
vent.

ENABLING ACT FOR CANADA TO ENTER THE
UNION.—Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman
of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has intro-
duced into the House of Representatives a bill
of more than ordinary importance and signifi-
cance. It provides that the "States" of Nova
Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Can-
ada West, and the territories of Selkirk, Sas-
katchewan and Columbia, shall be constituted
and admitted States and territories of the
Union whenever notice shall be deposited in
the Department of State that the governments
of Great Britain and of the provinces have ac-
cepted the propositions made by this govern-
ment in relation thereto, and the President
shall issue his proclamation accordingly. It is
proposed that the United States shall assume
the provincial debt at a rate not exceeding five
per cent interest, as follows:—Canada West,
thirty-six millions five hundred thousand dol-
lars; Canada East, twenty-nine millions; Nova
Scotia, eight millions; New Brunswick, seven
millions; Newfoundland, three millions two
hundred and fifty thousand; Prince Ed-
ward Island, two millions. It is also pro-
posed that the United States shall pay ten mil-
lions to the Hudson Bay Company. Altogether
the sum amounts to one hundred and three-
quarter millions. We confess this is rather a
cool proposition for this warm weather; but
we perceive in it the outlines if not the reality
of a project long entertained by the dominant
political power. The restoration of the
Southern States and their representation in
Congress the republicans are aware cannot be
much longer delayed. In that event the bal-
ance of power they fear will be against
them, and to remedy that difficulty they pro-
pose to annex Canada and carve it up into
whatever number of States may be necessary to
enable them to retain the political preponder-
ance. This is a grand scheme and may be
the reason for Mr. Seward's harsh and sum-
mary proceedings against the Fenians. He
wants that Canadian pear, when fully ripe, to
drop into the lap of his own party.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER WORKING DISTURBANCE.—Mr. Lewis, the
Revenue Agent in this city, made another seizure of
illicit whiskey yesterday. The distillery is situated in the
Sixth district, and the owners were on the point of re-
moving a large quantity of whiskey when the revenue
officers entered the building.

A CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—The remains of a fully de-
veloped female child yesterday discovered in the vault
attached to premises No. 13 Broadway, wrapped up in
some old clothes. Coroner Naumann was notified and
held an inquest over the remains. Deputy Coroner
Thomas Robinson, M. D., made a post-mortem examina-
tion of the body, and by applying the hydrostatic test to
the lungs discovered that the child had been born alive.
Some marks of violence were discovered about the neck,
and in the opinion of Dr. Robinson death was caused by
asphyxiation at the hand of some person or persons un-
known, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.
How the child came in the vault is a mystery, and nothing
whatever can be learned concerning the perpetrator of
the crime.

A NOVEL SUMMER AMUSEMENT.—We now have our na-
tional game, our yacht racing, our skiff racing and
various other amusements, which are all becoming popu-
larized by the devotion and interest which are everywhere
given to outdoor sports; but the idea of a swimming
club has been left for a few enthusiastic young gentle-
men who believe in a swimmer for divers reasons. They
are to have a regular meeting, for swimming, and to be
permanently, and feel very anxious for other clubs to be
formed, as they are desirous of matching themselves for
swimming, as a club, for swimmers, or individuals. The
members to be the best divers, stay under longer, swim
fastest, best faster, or for lack swimmers, than any
other club of the number of men. Surely after
going teams and swimming clubs we may expect any-
thing.

ANNUAL OF HOSE COMPANY No. 6 of BAMBOOPORE
Cook.—The above company arrived in this city yester-
day morning, en route for Hudson and Poughkeepsie, and
left at five o'clock in the steamboat Ultras for the above
cities. They were received by a special committee,
consisting of Messrs. Burgess, Runnells, Coffin, Allen, John,
C. White, Taylor and Assistant Engineer T. I. West. They
brought with them their new carriage, formerly
owned by Messrs. Company No. 65 of this city, and were
accompanied by Wheeler & Wilson's brass band. They
intend remaining in Hudson to-day, and will return on
Thursday next, when it is understood they will be the
guests of the Excelsior Firemen's Association. They were
accompanied by Colonel Samuel B. Sumner, of the
Fourth Massachusetts regiment; John F. Clancy,
of the Brooklyn Firemen's Association; and Dr. R. Lockwood,
of the Standard.

KIDNAPING.—CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY IN COURT.—Mr.
John Gerley, an agent or familiar of an institution known
as the Children's Aid Society, appeared before Justice
Connolly yesterday in answer to a summons issued on
the application of Catherine Kohler, residing in Eleventh
avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets,
who charges this Gerley with having kidnapped or ap-
prehended a daughter of said Catherine, a minor. Ger-
ley, who appeared as though his presence in a police
court on such a charge were not an unusual experience
for him, repelled the charge of kidnapping, and stated
that he was a good friend of the mother, and that he
saw the child out West. Justice Connolly appointed
Saturday, the 25th inst., for him to produce the child,
and stated that, in so far as he was concerned, he had
judicial capacity, interrupting this organized effort of
this kindred society to disrupt the bonds of society
by removing the child from its mother. Surely after
tramping upon the most sacred ties and affections, he
would do so, and compel that a parent be freed against
Mrs. Kohler's mother, and that the child be returned to
his mother, to compel her assistance to testify as to the
circum